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DISTRICT No. 1.

Comprising all counties west of the Cascade Mountains.

The following open seasons, all dates inclusive:

Buck deer, August 1 to October 31.

Silver gray squirrels, October 1 to October 31.

Ducks, geese, rails, coots, and shore birds, November 1 to February 15; except in Multnomah, Clatsop, Columbia, Tillamook, and Coos Counties, September 15 to December 31. Additional open season on geese in Clatsop County, March 1 to April 30.

Male Chinese pheasants, quail, and grouse, October 1 to October 31; except that there is no open season on Chinese pheasants in Jackson, Josephine, Coos, and Curry Counties.

Doves and wild pigeons, open season from September 1 to Oc-

tober 31.

DISTRICT No. 2.

Open season in all counties of the Cascade Mountains:

Buck deer, August 1 to October 31.

Ducks, geese, rails, coots, and shore birds, September 15 to February 15; except in Harney, Malheur, Lake, and Grant Counties, September 15 to March 15; and in Baker County, September 15 to April 1.

Sage hens, August 1 to August 31.

Grouse, quail, and doves, September 1 to October 31.

No open season on silver gray squirrels or Chinese pheasants in District No. 2.

BAG LIMITS.

Pheasants and grouse, 5 in one day or 10 in any one week. Doves and wild pigeons, 10 in one day or 30 in one week. Ducks, geese, rails, coots, and shore birds, 30 in any one week. Quail, 10 in any one day or 20 in one week.

Silver gray squirrels, 5 in any one week. Deer, males only, 3 during any open season.

PARTIAL ABSTRACT OF FISH LAWS.

Open season for trout over 6 inches, April 1 to October 31. Bag limit 75 fish or 50 pounds in any one day.

Open season for trout over 10 inches, all year. Bag limit 50 trout or 50 pounds in one day.

Open season, hook and line only, bass, crappies, Williamson's whitefish, catfish, and gralings, all year. Bag limit 40 pounds in one day.

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Dr. Calvin S. White, Oregon State Board of Health, Portland, Report any offenses either to the nearest Forest Ranger or to

brook, or branch of running water, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor $\ ^*\ ^*\ ^*$. nauseous, decaying, deleterious substance in any spring, If any person shall put any excrement, or any putrid,

Section 2131 of the laws of Oregon reads:

pollutes or is likely to cause pollution of the said streams, lakes, or within or bordering upon National Forests, any substance which on National Forest lands, or in the streams, lakes, or other waters Forest lands camp refuse or débris of any description, or depositing ing or leaving in an exposed or insanitary condition on National Regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture prohibit hav-

Ordinary Care will Prevent Them. The Law Requires It.

the Pollution of Streams. Contract Typhoid Fever or Enteric Disorders from Each Year Hunters, Campers, Tourists, and Forest Rangers

PREVEUTION OF FIRES. YOU ARE INTERESTED IN PUBLIC HEALTH AS WELL AS

IT IS ALWAYS UNLAWFUL

To kill mountain sheep, antelope, elk, beaver, female deer, spotted fawn, female Chinese pheasants, silver pheasants, golden pheasants, Reeves pheasants, English partridge, Hungarian partridge, Franklin grouse or fool hen, prairie chicken, bob white quail, swan, wild turkey, least sandpiper, western sandpiper, solitary sandpiper, semipalmated plover, snowy plover, and all other birds of any kind, except those on which there is an open season, and the following which are not protected at any time: Duck hawk, sharpshinned hawk, prairie falcon, goshawk, English sparrow, greathorned owl, northern shrike, cormorants, American merganser, crows, ravens, magpies, and blue jays.

To rob any birds nests, except those of birds not protected by law. To hunt without having hunting or angling license on person, or to refuse to show same on demand of proper officer or the owner or representative of real property on which you may be hunting.

PENALTIES.

Any person killing any mountain sheep, mountain goat, antelope, elk, moose, or caribou, may be fined from \$200 to \$1,000, and imprisoned for not less than 60 days nor more than 6 months

Unless otherwise provided, violations of other sections carry penalties of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500 and costs, or by imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months.

Besides fines, any one violating game laws will be subject to a civil liability ranging from \$5 for each game bird to \$300 for elk and mountain sheep; shall forfeit all guns, dogs, boats, traps, fishing apparatus, and implements used in violation of laws, and shall forfeit his hunting license for the balance of the calendar year in which the crime was committed.

NOTICE.

It will be appreciated if violations are reported to WILLIAM L. FINLEY, State Game Warden, 808 Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon, or any deputy game warden. All communications will be treated as strictly confidential. Your name will not be brought into any case without your permission. Copies of game laws sent free on application.

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are patrolling in the locality. forces, with local Forest Fire Associations, or private owners who season. This can best be done by joining with the National Forest miles of their holdings must provide patrol therefor during the dry 8. All timberland owners not residing within one and one-half and conviction of anyone violating the fire laws.

employed by State, who furnishes information leading to the arrest 7. One half of fine will be paid to anyone, except fire wardens

expenses incurred in fighting fires caused in violation of the law. 6. Persons or corporations are liable for the full amount of all the extent of double the amount of damage.

ages may be recovered in civil action against those responsible to 5. If fire occurs through willfulness, malice, or negligence, dam-4. Willful destruction of any posted fire notice.

3. Setting of fire unlawfully with intent to injure property of possible effort to extinguish it.

your own or of another and allowing it to escape without using every escape from your own land; accidentally setting fire on land of mission from the owner; willfully or negligently allowing fire to 2. Setting or causing fire to be set on land of another without per-

confine the fire. tween June 1 and October 1, without a permit and without care to I. Burning of slashings, choppings, woodlands, or brushland, be-

HELP ENFORCE THEM.

PROHIBITIONS AND PROVISIONS OF THE OREGON FIRE

succing public lands.

leading to conviction for any violation of the Federal fire laws The Secretary of Agriculture offers a reward for information

BOTH, IF FIRE RESULTS FROM CARELESSNESS. \$1,000, OR IMPRISOUMENT FOR ONE YEAR, OR and

OR BOTH, IF A FIRE IS SET MALICIOUSLY, \$5,000, OR IMPRISONMENT FOR TWO YEARS,

1910, are punishable by a maximum fine of

Offenses against the Federal fire laws, passed by Congress May 5, The law requires these precautions.

a short time.

5. Extinguish all fires completely before leaving them, even for 4. Do not build larger camp fires than are necessary.

F769

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THE CRATER NATIONAL FOREST.

This Forest contains practically all that is left unappropriated of the former favorite hunting grounds of the Indians in this region. It lies in two blocks. The more northerly and larger block extends on the northwest to the crest of the Umpqua Mountains and on the northeast to the boundary of the Crater Lake National Park. Lakeof-the-Woods, Fish Lake, and Four Mile Lake are in the southern part of this block, which contains the southern end of the Cascade Mountains; the basin of Rogue River and its tributaries lies between the Umpqua Mountains and the Cascade Plateau, and drains them both. The trails which have been constructed by the Forest Service make available to tourists and pleasure seekers the trout streams, mountain lakes, hunting grounds, mineral springs, and other recreation features, while a mountain road to Crater Lake runs through

The southern block of the Crater National Forest covers the northern end of the Siskiyou Mountains, and extends into California to the crest of the divide. PROPERTY ED

THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE OPEN FOR PUBLIC USE AND FOR PUBLIC RECREATION.

All National Forests are public property, maintained for the benefit of the public. They are open to every kind of use and occupancy which does not reduce their value to the community or conflict with the principle of equal rights to all.

Their primary purpose is to provide a self-renewing timber supply and a regulated streamflow. They support home industries and prevent timber monopoly. They also protect the range against overgrazing, while assuring to local stockmen continued use of the for-

Camping, hunting, fishing, trapping, prospecting, and mining in the Forests are free. Only for uses which convey an exclusive benefit to individuals is a charge made, and there are no restrictions whatever upon mineral development other than those imposed by the general mining laws. Timber is sold and grazing permitted on the same terms to all. Do not hesitate to ask the Forest Ranger for information about any kind of use in which you are interested.

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vegetation.

on mineral soil by first scraping away the leaves and decayed trees, stumps, or logs, or in any vegetable matter. Build them 3. Avoid the unlawful practice of building camp free against

cigarettes and cigar stubs in mineral soil, or else throw them into 2. Do not toss away burning matches or tobacco. Bury lighted

I. Remember that carelessness causes fires; precaution prevents

HOW YOU CAN HELP.

the owner loses is the stumpage value. burned or wasted the people bear over 80 per cent of the loss. All the State in which the timber grew. On every thousand feet from the lumber industry goes to pay for labor and supplies in rived from its manufacture. Almost all of the money received don't own a stick of timber you are interested in the income de-This injury is as widespread as it is unnecessary. Even if you

revenue amounting to \$40,000,000, is destroyed annually by fire. In this same region timber that would yield, at the same rate, a duces each year a revenue to the community of \$125,000,000. be, the biggest industry on the Pacific Coast. At present it pro-The lumber industry is, and, if the timber is protected, will long

YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

cifizens would suffer.

ber were burned up many industries would be destroyed, and all ers, farmers, merchants, artisans, and professional men. If the timment on the Pacific Coast. Its revenues are shared alike by labor-The timber industry has been the main contributor to develop-

DESTROYED. WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THE FORESTS WERE

